

"Gets-It" for Corns Sure as Sunrise

New Plan. Corns Shriveled, Vanish.

Until "GETS-IT" was born nobody was ever sure of getting rid of corns. Corn treatments nearly all contained the same ingredients, only some were liquid, some plasters, some



"wrappers" and some in naive form. Now comes "GETS-IT" with a newly discovered formula—the corn cure on a new principle and a simple plan that never fails. This is why "GETS-IT" has grown in three years to be the biggest-selling corn cure the world has ever known.

There's no more need of fussing with corns, no more digging or cutting. There's nothing to press down on the corn, nothing to inflame the flesh, to "pull" the corn out, or cause pain. Put two drops of "GETS-IT" on in two seconds. That's all. For any corn, callus, wart or bunion. "GETS-IT" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE SAYS BORAX DESTROYS FLIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—As a result of experiment, the specialists of the Department of Agriculture have discovered that a small amount of ordinary borax sprinkled daily on manure, will effectively prevent the breeding of the typhoid or house fly. Similarly, the same substance applied to garbage, refuse, open toilets, damp floors and crevices in stables, cellars or markets, will prevent fly eggs from hatching. Borax will not kill the adult fly nor prevent it from laying eggs, but its thorough use will prevent any further breeding.

The investigation, which included experiments with many substances, was undertaken to discover some means of preventing the breed of flies in horse manure without lessening the value of this manure as a fertilizer for use by the farmer. It was felt that if some means of preventing the breeding of flies near human habitation could be devised the diseases spread by these filthy germ carriers could be greatly reduced. While the "Swat the fly campaign," traps and other devices for reducing the number of typhoid-carrying flies are of value, they are of less importance than the prevention of the breeding. It was realized, however, that no measure for preventing the breeding of flies would come into common use unless it was such that the farmer could use it on his manure pile without destroying its usefulness for growing plants and without introducing into the soil any substance that would interfere with his crops.

As a result of experiments carried on at the Arlington Farm, in Virginia, and New Orleans, La., the investigators found that 0.62 of a pound of borax, or 0.75 of a pound of calcium borate, would kill the maggots and prevent practically all of the flies ordinarily breeding in 8 bushels of horse manure from development. This was proved by placing manure in cages and comparing the results from piles treated with borax and from untreated piles. The borax, it was found, killed the fly eggs and maggots in the manure and prevented their growth in the flies.

In the case of garbage cans or refuse piles, 2 ounces of borax or calcined, costing from 5 cents a pound upward, according to the quality which is purchased, will effectively prevent flies from breeding.

While it can be safely stated that no injurious action has followed the application of manure treated with borax at the rate of .62 pounds for 8 bushels or even larger amounts in the case of some plants nevertheless borax-treated manure has not been studied in connection with the growth of all crops, nor has its cumulative action been determined. It is therefore recommended that not more than 15 tons of the borax-treated manure should be applied per acre to the field. As truck growers use considerably more than this amount, it is suggested that all cars containing borax-treated manure should be applied per acre to the field. As truck growers use considerably more than this amount, it is suggested that all cars containing borax-treated manure be so marked, and that public health officials stipulate in their directions for this treatment that not over 15 (15-000) of a pound of 5 bushels of manure be used, as it has been shown that larger amounts of borax will injure most plants. It is also recommended that all public health officials and others in recommending borax treatment for killing fly eggs and maggots in manure warn the public against the injurious effects of large amounts of borax on the growth of plants. Purchasers of manure produced in cities during the fly-breeding season should insist that the dealers from whom they purchase give them a certified statement as to whether or not the manure in the particular car or lot involved in the purchase has been treated with borax.

In feeding to hogs garbage that con-

HEALTH PAST FIFTY

Careful diet is of utmost importance to men and women past fifty years of age; it keeps up their strength, and the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion is a nourishing food, a nutritive medicine and a sustaining tonic to regulate the functions.

It contains the medicinal fats of pure cod liver oil and science proves that they furnish twice as much energy as other foods—then too, it creates pure blood, sharpens the appetite, relieves rheumatism, strengthens the body and alleviates the ailments due to declining years.

Scott's is free from wines, alcohol or harmful drugs. Beware of substitutes.

KEEPING FOOD IN SUMMER.

While people should be careful about the condition of the food they eat at all seasons of the year, they should be particularly watchful during the summer months. In hot weather, bacteria multiply far more rapidly than in cold weather and produce chemical changes in some foods which greatly lessen their nutritive value and often make them unfit for human consumption. Unfortunately, there is no quick, absolute, simple, practical way of determining the presence of harmful bacteria in foods or of obtaining positive evidence of the existence of poisons. The average family does not have the delicate apparatus needed for these tests, nor the skill to detect these micro-organisms.

The housewife will find eyes and nose the safest practical detectors of bad food in hot weather. If any article has any suspicion of an unusual odor or looks abnormal, it should be avoided. People eating in doubtful restaurants should be particularly careful about meats or fish cooked with a highly spiced or aromatic sauce which might disguise a bad taste or warning odor. Only sweet smelling, clean food should be eaten. Spotted, green, slimy, or frothy spots also should be regarded with suspicion. Taste of course is a supplementary test, but one to be used after eyes, nose, and fingers. A mother before she allows her child to eat anything should examine it carefully in a good light, smell it, and finally taste it.

Milk particularly deteriorates rapidly under summer heat, especially if it already contains bacteria. Housewives, therefore, should see to it that their milk after being left by the milkman does not stand for any length of time on a hot back porch or stoop before it is put in the ice-box. Milk bottles should be kept closed, both in the ice-box and out of it. If there is any doubt at all as to the excellence of the local milk supply, pasteurize all milk.

All foods should be kept covered or wrapped, and always out of the reach of flies, which are deadly carriers of typhoid. All vessels, pitchers, etc., in which food is to be stored should first be sealed. Food should be handled as little as possible. The ice-box, especially its drain pipe, should be cleaned thoroughly and frequently with boiling water and washing soda, and given an occasional airing. A persistent bottle should be washed against flies in all parts of the home.

Uncooked foods as a general proposition should be avoided. Children should not be allowed to eat the skins of fruits, especially fruits which have been exposed to flies or street dirt or unscrubbed stands or push-carts.

Those who go away for vacation should not get the idea that everything in a summer resort or strange city is necessarily pure and wholesome. The dangers of typhoid fever in country resorts is very great. Many of the cases of typhoid fever recorded in the fall in cities where the water is pure had their origin in water or contaminated substances drunk or eaten at some summer resort. Insist on boiled water. If you absolutely cannot get boiled water, make very sure about the reputation of springs, wells, or tap water. Refuse absolutely to take any water that comes from a source near an outhouse or stable, or in a neighborhood where fever is at all prevalent.

Boiled water can be made just palatable as unboiled water. The flat palatable as unboiled water has soon after it has been boiled is due to the fact that boiling drives out of the air that it held in solution. If the water after boiling is put in scalded shallow open pans and allowed to stand for 24 hours where flies or dirt cannot get at it, it will regain its air and have its usual taste restored by the second day.

Finally it is particularly important in summer that people should not be misled into believing that the label "Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act" on cans and packages means that the government has tested these foods and pronounced them pure and desirable. The government does not make the guarantee. The guarantee is made wholly by the manufacturer, and means no more than when your own grocer guarantees that the sugar he weighs out for you is all right. Examine goods labeled "guaranteed" just as carefully as any other kind.

A possible source of danger in the home, but one frequently overlooked, would seem to be the pet animals of the household. The fur of even the most cleanly cats and dogs must come in contact with many things which we would not care to have touch our food. In many families where the animals are not allowed in the living rooms for fear of soiling the furniture, they are given free range in kitchen and pantry, where the chances are they will leave more or less loose hair and dirt and which may find its way to food utensils or to food.

A word should also be said regarding animal pests. Rats and mice are regarded by all housewives as destructive and disagreeable in every way, and no one cares to eat food which they have touched. Traces of the presence of mice may sometimes be noted in cereals and other foods sold in open

Wood's Seeds.

Winter or Hairy Vetch.

Winter or Hairy Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. They not only make a large yield of the most nutritious hay—some of our customers reporting as high as three tons per acre—but they improve the condition and productivity of land for crops to follow, as much as any crop that can be sown, not even excepting crimson clover and cow peas.

Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalog contains full information in regard to Winter or Hairy Vetch, Crimson Clover, Alfalfa, and all

Farm and Garden Seeds for fall planting. Write for Catalog and prices of any seeds desired.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - - Richmond, Va.

boxes and similar containers in markets and shops which are careless in such matters. This suggests another reason for keeping such foods in glass jars or tin cans or similar receptacles in shops and in the pantry and storeroom. In addition to the food which they destroy and the pecuniary loss involved, rats and mice are a menace to health, as they are known to be carriers of disease. Bubonic plague, diphtheria and many other similar diseases may be communicated by rats.

HAIRY VETCH AS A WINTER COVER CROP.

In a preceding article the writer recommended crimson clover as a cover crop that does well on many of our soils. The seed is cheap, and with care may be sown very profitably. Seeding should be done early, August is perhaps the best month in this latitude. The crop matures early the following year and can be turned under in April so to be followed by corn. There are conditions, however, under which crimson clover cannot be used. Some soils are too poor for it. The late summer and early fall may be so dry that a stand could not be gotten. Under these circumstances hairy vetch is worth considering, for it is both more hardy and can be sown successfully later in the season than crimson clover. In our trials October seeding has generally been successful, but a September seeding is much to be preferred.

From green manure purposes vetch should be sown by itself, but if wanted sown with it to advantage, both as a hay crop or a winter cereal may be held up the vetch and to increase the yield of hay. Wherever winter oats do well a mixture of vetch and oats, especially if sown early in the fall, would be expected to give good results. Vetch may be sown with either wheat or rye, and if the seeding be late either of them is preferred to oats, but whether the vetch in a late sown mixture will make up any considerable proportion of the crop is very uncertain.

A great drawback to vetch is the high cost of the seed. This can be obviated by the farmer growing his own seed. Since vetch and oats, and other small grains, mature together some farmers thresh the mixture and afterwards adjust the preparations, adding either more grain or more vetch seed as may be desired. The practical difficulty presents itself, however, of keeping out weed seeds. The writer's observation is that these mixtures are often very foul with cockle, cheat, etc. Another drawback to vetch is its late spring growth. Unless sown early and on rich land the fall and winter growth is very small and affords practically no grazing and disappointing as a winter cover. Also, if corn be desired after it, a late planting of the corn will be necessary if full advantage is to be gotten from the vetch as a manure crop. Either soy beans or sorghum follow vetch better than corn.

Considerable experimental work has been done on a rotation of vetch and soy beans for poor land. Both crops are nitrogen gatherers and the vetch is grown each year to be turned under in manure and followed by soy beans for hay. A market increase in soil fertility has been found to follow from a few years of this kind of cropping. The question of fertilizers for crimson clover and hairy vetch is of considerable importance. The writer is strongly of the opinion that a dollar invested in acid phosphate for legume crops will bring the greatest returns. Not only will a moderate application of, say, 200 pounds per acre furnish a large part of the mineral food required by the cover crop, but it will be ample for the corn or other crop which follows. In fact, it beats killing two birds with one stone, for the crimson clover and vetch, being legumes, will gather more nitrogen when aided by the phosphate than they would without it and the succeeding crop is benefited accordingly.

Also, if ground limestone is to be applied to the land a good time is just before sowing the cover crop which is more than apt to be benefited by it. C. A. MOORE, Tennessee Experiment Station.

Summer Coughs Are Dangerous.

Summer colds are dangerous. They indicate low vitality and often lead to serious Throat and Lung Troubles, including Consumption. Dr. King's New Discovery will relieve complications. It is soothing and antiseptic and makes you feel better at once. To delay is dangerous—get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery at once. Money back if not satisfied. 50c and \$1.00 bottles at your Druggist.

ORR.

There was a pie supper and also a debate at our school house Friday. Church at Providence was largely attended Sunday.

Mrs. A. Sanders and two little children, of Fautolus, paid home folks a visit last week.

Curt Young and Norman and Stella McNeil attended the pie social Friday. Victoria Wright called on Mollie Griffith at Webbville, Saturday.

Horace Hensley was a business caller at J. W. Young's Saturday. Mrs. Venia Wright was a caller on Mrs. R. Kitchen recently.

R. N. Boggs and James McDowell were business visitors at Webbville Saturday.

Mrs. Susan Thompson was calling on Mrs. Leone Mull recently. Miss Lottie Stone was calling on the Misses Wright Sunday.

Sherman Boggs was on our creek Friday night. Mrs. Martha Skaggs and two sisters attended the debate Friday.

Russell Boggs passed down our creek recently. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Yates was shopping at Webbville recently.

Arnold Wright attended church at Oak Hill Sunday. Jay Hensley and Elmer Johnson passed down this creek Sunday en route to Orr.

A. J. Harold has returned home from West Virginia, where he has been at work. W. M. Yates has purchased an organ. Morton Conway was calling on Miss Eva Wright Sunday.

Jay Hensley, James McDowell and Morton Conway went fox hunting Saturday night. Harmon Kidd was a business caller at M. V. Henley Saturday.

There will be a debate at the school house Friday night, August 14th. LAZY JIM.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

SEPT. 14th to 19th, 1914

\$3,000 SADDLE HORSE STAKE

\$1,000 Light Harness Stake
Student's Judging Contest

\$1,000 Roadster Stake
Farmer Boys' Encampment

TROTTERING AND PACING RACES EACH DAY

Fine Exhibits of Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Poultry, Field
Seed and Grain, Horticulture and Woman's Handiwork

CLEAN MIDWAY AND FREE ATTRACTIONS

GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY "BATTLE OF MEXICO"

Reduced Railroad Rates

For Catalogue and Entry Blank Address

J. L. DENT, Secretary,
705 Paul Jones Building, LOUISVILLE, KY.

PROGRAMME

For Children's Day to be observed at Green Valley at a date late in September, which will be announced later: House called to order by Supt. Jas. Ellis.

Devotional exercises by all who will participate. Welcome address, Rev. V. D. Harmon.

Response, M. S. Burns. Noon Social and refreshments.

Song by the choir, conducted by I. A. Belcher. "The Work of the Sunday School", W. J. Vaughan.

Quartet by four little girls, Sophia Belcher, Audrey Harmon, Alice and Fay Stewart. "History of the Sunday School", J. F. Hatten and others.

Recitations by Laura Vanhorn, Viola Sherbridge and others. Recess. Song by the choir.

"Our Bible Class", Wm. Belcher, C. B. Stuart and others. "Relation of the Bible to the Present State of the English Language," Prof. E. M. Kennison.

"Possibilities of the Sunday School as to Religious, Moral and Literary Refinement", by the house. Constipation Causes Sickness.

Don't permit yourself to become constipated, as your system immediately begins to absorb poison from the backed-up waste matter. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. There is no better safeguard against illness. Just take one dose to-night. 25c at your Druggist.

REDMEN PICNIC.

Paniskoee Tribe No. 397 of I. O. Redmen, entertained with a public picnic at Buchanan on the 8th day of Sturgeon Moon to a large gathering of palefaces and among them the Pocahontas, or female portion, was in attendance in equal numbers to the Powhatans. The principles of this purely American organization were given in a long talk by H. C. Sullivan, Sachem of Cohota Tribe No. 150, and many present said it was the best effort of his life. He dwelt on the instruction and care of their orphans in the home and the influences surrounding the children on the farm, and the results of being reared with nature surrounding them.

Ashland Tribe was present, Daniels Creek Tribe was present, and about 100 Redmen marched to the music of the sweetest tunes ever played by a thoroughly competent band. Callahan band from Ashland made the music and it faithfully and efficiently performed its part the entire day.

Brother French Rice, a Redman, and Rev. Yoak, the local minister, made speeches to assist the Redmen to reach the Happy Hunting Ground in the end, and if their timely talks are heeded, they will be guided by the Great Spirit through the forest of life to the land of Pommah.

The Tribe located in the hunting grounds of Buchanan are doing a good work for the people to raise them in the scale of human existence and by teaching their faith is founded on Kiashe Manitau.

In fact it was a glorious day for Redmanhood and will doubtless do much good towards building up that local tribe and binding the ties of brotherly love between the members. Let this order grow until the innate selfishness of man may be overcome and all men may love their fellowman and assist him when trials in this life come. REDMAN PRESENT.

PRES. KING ON WARPATH AGAINST ILLITERACY.

Hon. W. P. King, President Kentucky Educational Association, has taken the stump in the campaign against illiteracy in Kentucky and will speak at Brooksville, Williamstown, Independence, Winchester, Paris, Alexandria, Covington and several other points during the next few weeks.

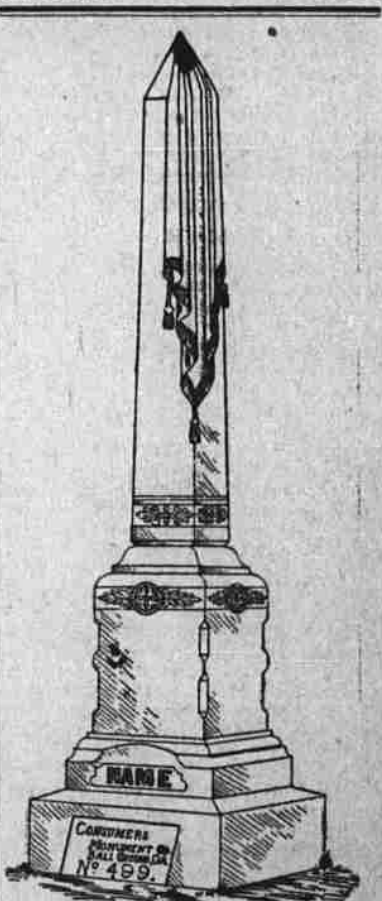
Fare \$3.00
DAILY BETWEEN
CLEVELAND
& BUFFALO

THE GREAT SHIP "SEANDBEE"
Length 500 feet; breadth 90 feet; 6 masts; 210 staterooms and parlors accommodating 1700 passengers. Greater in cost—larger in all proportions—faster in all appointments—than any steamer on inland waters of the world. In service June 15th.

Magnificent Steamers "SEANDBEE," "City of Erie" and "City of Buffalo"
Daily—CLEVELAND and BUFFALO—May 1st to Dec. 1st
Leave Cleveland 8:00 P. M. Leave Buffalo 8:00 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 6:30 A. M. Arrive Cleveland 6:30 A. M.
(Central Standard Time)

Connections at Buffalo for Niagara Falls and all Eastern and Canadian Points. Railroad tickets ending between Cleveland and Buffalo are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Write us for beautiful illustrated booklet.
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, O.

Croquet sets at Snyder Hardware Company's. 11-6-12



We have a complete line of Monuments, Markers and Cradle Jobs, from Baby Headstones to the most elaborate Family Memorials.

The best material on the market. The Georgia marble is composed of crystals without the presence of sand. It is impervious to moisture, and therefore, will not fade or crumble.

When in the market for anything in our line call or write

CONSUMERS' MONUMENT CO. (Branch Office) - LOUISA, KY. Located just back of the freight depot.

We also have a line of Novelties, viz: Bread Boards and Pins, Flower Vases, Etc., made of the Georgia Marble.

We also handle the Barre and Scotch Granite. Agents Wanted.

J. T. BRANHAM, - LOUISA, KY.

JOHN VETTER FINE TAILOR PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

REPRESENTED IN THIS

TERRITORY BY

MR. P. E. JAHRAUS

Prices Always Reasonable